

Application No.: 09/849,132

Docket No.: JCLA5873

REMARKS**Present Status of the Application**

The Office Action rejected claims 1-12. Specifically, the Office action rejected claims 2-12 under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph. In addition, the Office Action rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi (U. S. Patent 6,166,793). Applicants have amended claims 1-12 to overcome rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112. After entry the amendments, claims 1-12 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Discussion of Claim Rejections under 35 USC 112

The Office Action is confused as to the two reflective surface from (a) slant reflector and (b) reflection layer. As amended claim 1 and FIG. 3, the slant surface for each reflector 200 has the bump 202, so as to provide the desired structure. Then, the reflection layer is formed on the reflector to actually reflect the light based on the claimed structure. It is believed that the amended claims have overcome this confusion.

Discussion of Claim Rejections under 35 USC 103

The Office Action rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

As clear understood (FIGs. 3-6), each of the diffusion-symmetric slant reflectors *has a slant surface with a gradual decreasing height from a central point toward a periphery thereof*,

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and a plurality of bumps formed on the slant surface. The slant surface with bumps 202 thereon is introduced by the present invention and recited in independent claim 1. The slant surface then can be symmetrical and other shape as recited in dependent claims 2-6.

In re Hayashi, Hayashi at least failed to disclose the bumps formed on the slant surface. In Fig. 4, the depressions and projections are formed on the horizontal surface but not on the slant surface. Or, alternatively, there are no bumps formed on the slant surface of the asymmetric cross section of the depressions and projections (col. 3, liens 61-67). Similarly, Figs. 2, 3 and 5 also failed to disclose the bumps on the slant surface.

Furthermore, even though the triangular prism in drawings is disclosed (col. 3, lien 49 -60), they are not specifically required to be symmetric or the conditions as recited in claims 2-6.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 1 patently defines over the prior art references, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-12 patently define over the prior art references as well.


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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-12 of the invention patentably define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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